

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 24.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

No. 17.

Clocks and Watches.



THE NEW GOODS THIS YEAR ARE
GRETTIER THAN EVER BEFORE
WE HAVE THEM AT THE RIGHT
PRICE....

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

THE JEWELERS, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

If the Law... Prohibited

the wasteful extravagance of money, we would have a monopoly of the dry goods trade



White Marcella Quilts, 75s¹ in..... \$1.15
White Summer Blankets, 56s⁷⁰ in..... 1.00

KID GLOVES.

We have just to hand a case of PERRIN FRERE'S Kid Gloves. This Glove is the genuine article; not the spurious trash that has so spoiled the trade for the past year in this very choice article

DRESS GOODS.

We have to hand in immense variety, Tweeds, Heather (Red and Green) Mixtures, Serges, and all the new styles for Autumn wear.

BLACK MATERIALS.

Beautiful styles in Crepona, at prices from 50c. to \$2.75 per yard. Bucricetas, Cashmires, Serges, etc.

THE WESTSIDE.

J. HUTCHISON & CO.

Away It Goes



OVER everything—just like our prices. We have set things humbugging with our snap parade. Everybody is looking for us; if they ain't they ought to do so. Bring your pocket book if you want to pick up gold; no 15 to 1 no silver dollars worth 15c. in our catalogue. Hard money and small profits.

Don't forget it is NOT a small 7 lb. bag of Batten Date, but a big sack of 30 lbs. for 25c.

20 lbs. Sugar for \$1.00.
Electric Lamp, 60c. per box.

French Claret by the gallon or bottle.
HERE IS A DROP: Snow Flake Flour, \$1.00, Hungarian Flour, \$1.15.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Government St.

J. PIERCY & CO. The Golden Cache Mines Co., Ltd

IMPORTERS OF—
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods
AND CLOTHING.
Gents' Furnishing Manufacturers

25, 37 & 49 Yates St., Victoria.
Large and varied stock of New Fall Goods
just arrived.

Harrison Hot Springs
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The best time of the year for a visit to the
Springs—no mosquitoes, excellent fishing and
hunting. Waterfall curative Hot Springs.
Very low rates. Everything first class.

ANDREW SHERET,
Plumber, Gas and Hot Water Fitter

117 Fort Street, near Blighard.

Gasfitter and Boilermakers
Plumber connections a specialty.

A. H. HARMAN & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

A Slice of this Earth
NOT ALL OF IT...

We Pay Men's Wages,
Guarantee First Class Work

And are still able to give our customers better
rates than those who claim to work at a fair
profit.

A trial order will convince you of the truth
of this assertion.

Greenwood, Smith
&
Randolph,

Printers and Booksellers.

38 Fort St

YOUR TASTE FOR FINE TEA WILL SOON IMPROVE BY USING

TAMILKANDE TEA

Selected from the
crack gardens of
Ceylon, Darjeeling
and China. Blend-
ed by machinery.

AROMA,
FLAVOR,
PURITY,
STRENGTH.

"Two Cups in One."

ALL GROCERS... IN LEAD-PACKAGES AND 3lb. CAKE BOXES.

SIMON LEISER & CO., Agents, Victoria.

TAMILKANDE TEA CO., Montreal.

Mining • Shares

AS AN INVESTMENT.

We have the exclusive sale for Victoria
of the Treasury Stock of the following
Trail Creek Companies, and which we can
recommend to our clients as an invest-
ment which will be likely to make them
money.

Rossland Red Mountain	50c
Celtic Queen	10c
Novelty	10c
Also—	
Tranmere	10c
Tale	01c

H. CUTHBERT & CO. Y.

MINING BROKERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—Irish setter dog—Finder will be rewar-
ded by returning to 57 Fort Street.

TO LET—Well-furnished kitchen, sitting-
room, dining-room and two bedrooms. Ad-
dress "Home," Times office.

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND will be annual-
ly drawn in a. O. U. W. Hall, on the 17th
17th. Wolf & Ashworth orchestra. Ad-
mission 25 cents.

FOR SALE—The coal rights of 300 acres on
Penobscot Island. The land for sale in portions
or on bloc. H. J. Robertson, Times office.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland &
Co., Broad street, opposite the Oldland.

Ideal Provision Store

96 YATES STREET.

HUMPHREY & POTTINGER, Prop.

Dealers in Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheeses,
Bacon, Sausage, etc. Agents for Man-
tua and local creameries.

Mining Shares For Sale.

Albert Consolidated..... \$1.62
Caledonia Consolidated..... 050c
Cariboo of Camp McKinley..... 25c
Celtic Queen..... 48c
Crown Point..... 10c
Dome Park..... 10c
Enterprise..... 180c
Evening Star..... 27c
Golden Cache..... 10c
Great Western..... 140c
Iron Mask..... 70c
Iron Queen..... 05c
Jumbo..... 65c
Jumbo..... 95c
Lily May..... 125c
May Flower..... 145c
Monte Carlo..... 10c
Mungo..... 15c
Noble Five..... 35c
Palo Alto..... 10c
Porpoise..... 10c
Silverine..... 11c
Sun Jonquin..... 10c
Vulcan..... 05c
Virginia..... 12c
Wardens..... 12c
Wonderful Group..... 15c

J. W. MORE & CO., Mining Stock Brokers, 3 Douglas Street.

—THE—

Ontario Mutual Life.

(ORGANIZED 1869.)

One of the oldest and strongest Canadian
Companies.

\$2,000,000 In Force.

N.B.—New limited payment and invest-
ment policies give the highest guaranteed
values for the lowest premiums of any
company doing business in Canada. Liberal
provisions—cash and paid up surrenders
values. All profits earned to policy holders.

E. L. DUGUAY, MUNX, HOLLAND & CO.,
Manager for R. C. 264 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS AGROUND.

Runs Ashore at Newport, Rhode Island.
Only Slightly Damaged.

Newport, R.I., Sept. 17.—The battle-
ship Texas ran aground opposite the tor-
pedo station last evening. A diver was
sent down and he reported the vessel
resting on a sandy ridge. There is no
danger while the water remains calm.
The ship was towed down in 15 fathoms
of water and stopped in 11 fathoms.
The signal was given to back the port
engines, but was mistaken in the engine
room and the engines started
again. Divers were at once sent down,
and it is thought she will come off at
high tide. A machinist in the engine
room is responsible for the mishap. It is
thought the vessel is not badly damaged.

Later.—The U. S. battleship Texas,
which went ashore at the south of New-
port harbor last night, was floated eas-
ily this morning, and is apparently uninjured.

London, Sept. 17.—The Evening Standard
and the Daily Mail both report that the
Texas has been towed to the New York
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FROM A CHINESE CONTRIBUTOR.

British and Chinese Customs Compared by One of Li's Suite.

Marked Difference in the Usages of Polite Society in the Two Countries.

(From the London Eng. Mail.)

A prominent member of the suite of Li Chung Tong has been good enough to place on record for us his impressions of London and English life. His English spelling is a trifle original; but is doubtless quite as correct as most of us would get in an attempt at Chinese orthography. His meaning, too, is perhaps a trifle obscure occasionally, and we confess we do not quite grip the relevant points in the English exchange customs. But here are his own words:

"Being my first visit to this country I have been asked to describe some of the impressions I have received during my sojourn here for the benefit of the readers of the Daily Mail. I had an English education in China, and it has always been my ambition from a child to make a tour in Europe in order to be acquainted by my own personal observation with the differences between the Western Nations and China. I therefore consider myself fortunate in being attached to the suite of the Ambassador Li Hung Chang as one of his interpreters—on my arrival in London I perceived that the general aspect and surroundings of the places did not much differ from some of the European settlements of the Treaty ports of China, such, for example, as Shanghai. On the other hand your social customs, habits, etc., are far from being the same as Chinese. For instance, when I receive a call from a friend in your country, immediately on entering he takes off his hat. In China it is the contrary. He keeps his hat on, so that a friend of mine asked me why I kept on my hat when I entered an English house. I replied that doing so in China is a mark of respect, and, in fact, the uncovering of any part of the person implies a denunciation of courtesy. So that if I sit alone and taking my ease, it would be allowable to take off my hat and pull up my sleeves; but if a visitor was announced, I should be obliged to put on my hat and cover up my hands with my sleeves again. While I am on this topic, I may add that I was much surprised at the reception given by an English nobleman, to see ladies with uncovered shoulders, arms, neck, etc. I was still more surprised to see gentlemen take ladies' arms, because in China taking ladies' arms or even shaking hands is not known.

"I have been asked many times why the Chinese never wear gloves, where as in England it is the custom to cover the hands with gloves in genteel society; but it seems to me so very strange to cover the hands and expose the arms, neck and breast. I feel that I would rather that the Chinese ladies did not wear gloves than that they should show their bare arms and chests. My impression of English gentleman's dress is that it is more compact, and more fit for exercise than the Chinese. The only exception is the leather shoots, which are to the Chinese tender feet very uncomfortable. I have tried to wear English boots myself, but cannot go up and down stairs without falling. They also make painful come, which in China are very rare, owing to the softness of our foot gear.

"At one of the receptions a gentleman introduced himself to me, and after asking how I liked London and similar current phrases, he propounded me the question how I liked English ladies. My reply was that I preferred them to Chinese, as the latter are not generally so social and charming. There is much brightness added to English society by the general mixture of ladies with gentlemen. At the same time, I have understood that the marriage customs here are different to those of China. In England the ladies and gentlemen do not each other in marriage, while in China the parents chose for their children. But I feel that it would be better to compromise between the two customs and let the selection of the parents be also subjected to the consent of the children, or vice versa.

"When I enjoyed the entertainment at the Crystal Palace I was much interested in the food put before us, and the English mode of serving it. In China it is the custom to drink toasts in silence, that is to say, no speech is made, also the covers never appear, on one big dining table, but are kept away and served from a square table in the same room—and the large party generally broken up into small parties of eight persons to a square table and ten persons to a round one.

"In my country much of our food is served in small bowls instead of on plates, and is eaten therefrom with chopsticks in place of the knife and fork. We never have any course served cold excepting dessert, and sometimes even the wine is served warm. Bird's nests, shark's fins and sea slugs are the most expensive dishes. I am sure that if the English epicure would only once taste them they would agree with us as to their superiority, and I must say that I do not like European dishes. One objection is that your meats are not baked enough, and beef is a coarse food seldom used in China. At the Crystal Palace I was very much impressed with fireworks, and amused at the representation of Chinese characters by way of compliment to the viceroy. The style of your fireworks is not the same as ours. In China a scaffolding is erected it a large open space, from the top of which is suspended an immense basket, as it were, up side down. The upper part of the basket is surrounded with fireworks, but from the lower part when the light is put to it, it emits a large theatrical scene of some incident, or a representation of the exterior and interior of Buddhist pagoda, and Buddhist worshipping. Sometimes a tree of peach blossoms is represented. While this performance is going on, which lasts about ten minutes, the whole of the upper part is a blaze with fire crackers, fire arrows, Chinese wheels, etc. The representa-

tions of bicycles and balloons in the Crystal Palace fireworks were very well done, and is after the same fashion that the Chinese show animals running, dragons, phoenixes, and storks flying in the air. Referring to garden parties, I should like to say that in China a garden party is composed of about a dozen of esteemed friends. Before dinner they all sit down and play at chess, or compose poetry, but no ladies are invited to a gentleman's garden party, nor gentlemen to a ladies' garden party. I read in the paper that English people are surprised that we ask a gentleman's age, and the salary he gets. This was meant for a great compliment. Europeans in China, sometimes ask the question of a Chinaman, "Are you married?" Also call him by his official name, and both of these are grave mistakes. In China it is very seldom asked "Are you married?" because with us it is considered that people ought to marry when young; therefore, if one happens to ask a young man this question who has had no chance to marry, it is an offence to him. Not to be married implies some social mishap has taken place, and therefore people avoid asking the question. It is still more important never to call a gentleman by his official name, which is only used from the throne. In China a gentleman has

ornament to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own balloon and for its own use, and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy. The act of July 34, 1890, after providing that the secretary of the treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion in gold or silver coin at his discretion, declares that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, upon the legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law. And the act of November 1, 1893, again declared it to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguard of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debts.

"With knowledge of these assurances

the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government, and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the public faith.

Business name, as used in business transactions;

Married name, as used for the registration of the family; and sometimes Taoist-religious name—if he belongs to that religion;

The friendly name is universally used after he comes of age. European visitors calling to talk with the viceroy through his interpreter call him by his official name. Li Hung Chang, repeating it several times at one interview. But in China he ought to be called Li Chang Tong, which means Grand Secretary Li, as it is a Chinese custom that a great man should always be called by his title, and not by his friendly name. I hope my English friends will be moved by this criticism of their own errors to pardon any mistakes I may make myself."

THE MONEY QUESTION

Secretary Carlisle on the Maintenance of the Parity Between Gold and Silver.

Says it Would Expel Gold or Force it to a Very High Premium.

Far Harbor, Me., Sept. 15.—Secretary Carlisle has written the following letter on the subject of the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver:

"Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 12, 1896.—Mr. James P. Holm, Louisville, Ky.—My Dear Sir: Your letter asking how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion, commercially worth only 53 cents each, are maintained on a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take the advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

"The standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1873, now amounting to more than \$32,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, without regard to the amount except when otherwise stipulated expressly in the contracts between the parties. They belong to the government when coined, and they are paid out of the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds and received from the people at a parity with gold in payment of all public debts and demands. The government has made no discrimination between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid upon its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded.

"Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the treasury department, that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system; and so long as the two metals are of equal commercial value, this limitation upon coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, gold having been paid upon its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded.

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LISTER V. TUPPER.

The Aggressive Member for West Lambton Arouses the ire of the Ex-Premier.

A Battle Over the Old Story About an Alleged Commission on a Loan.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Yesterday was voted by the House to estimates, but on the orders of the day being reached some interesting matters were brought up.

Mr. Laurier, who had been asked the other day by Sir Charles Tupper for a statement as to the portfolio of the Interior, made a statement on the subject. He was not prepared, he said, to say definitely when it would be filled, but it was the intention to offer the portfolio to some gentleman from the Northwest, but at present there were good reasons in the public interests why some further delay was desirable.

Sir Charles Tupper read a statement in the Montreal correspondence of the Toronto Mail and Empire of Sept. 9, in which the statement was credited to the Patrie that Mr. Chamberlain would not visit Canada because he knew that Mr. Laurier would have nothing to do with him or his imperial schemes. Sir Charles said that he took it for granted that this did not reflect the views of the First Minister, and that he would be glad of an opportunity to disclaim them. This was evidently a mere pretext to give Sir Charles an opportunity of talking about himself and Mr. Chamberlain and for half an hour he told the house of what he had done in England or what he had not done to keep clear of political parties and of his relations with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Ripon, and he entered into a denial of the insinuation that Mr. Chamberlain had interfered in any way in the late election in Canada. It was true that he had received congratulations from Mr. Chamberlain when he became premier but they were purely personal.

Mr. Laurier informed Sir Charles Tupper that if he had been familiar with political events in this country during the past twelve months he would have known that Patrie was not an organ of the Liberal party. Mr. Laurier had stated so in a letter over his own signature because the views of the Patrie were not the views he had been advocating when in public life. He was sorry that Mr. Chamberlain was not to visit Canada. He had hoped he would come and hoped so still. Mr. Chamberlain was one of the ablest men who has presided for a long time over the Colonial office and the skill with which he has sought to develop the British Empire commends itself to all Canadian hearts. If there was any imputation against Mr. Chamberlain for taking sides in the late Canadian elections the blame rested not with Mr. Chamberlain but with Sir Charles Tupper, who had given out for publication a private communication. Mr. Laurier added that he thought it was not altogether in good taste to publish that letter, and the effect of it was to bring Chamberlain's name into the elections. The blame for this rested not on the writer but on him who permitted the publication of the letter. The Liberals cheered this statement and Sir Charles Tupper did not reply to it.

Mr. Bergeron, holding a telegram in his hand, brought up the question of the effort at present being made to induce Canadians to emigrate to Brazil. The steamer Moravia, of the Brazilian line, was now in the port of Montreal and the agents of that line were trying to entice Canadians to go to Brazil and work on the coffee plantations. He wanted to know if the government were taking any steps to protect persons from imposition. It was reported that hundreds of Canadians had been engaged to go on that vessel, which sails on Sept. 15.

Mr. Laurier said that every Canadian was at liberty to go wherever he pleased, but Canada was a far better country for them than Brazil and our people had everything to gain by remaining here. He advised them to look carefully into the "truthfulness" of representations made to them about Brazil.

Mr. Wood, of Brockville, thought the government should notify Canadians that Brazil was not a healthy place to go to and Mr. Charlton drew attention to the fact that the Italian government had tabooed emigration from that country to Brazil.

In committee of supply Mr. Tarte was beckoned a little about his department and about the dismissals and he stated that he had found in his department dozens of men who had nothing to do and he had dispensed with their services and he added: "I shall dispense with the services of any man I find without anything to do who is drawing public money in my department." Strong pressure had been brought to bear on him by some of his best friends to reinstate some of those who were dismissed, but he had not asked the politics of the dismissed employee but had relied solely on the report of the chiefs of the various branches of the department.

Mr. Davis complained of the dismissal of a man named J. K. Lambert, of Regina, a caretaker of some public building, and Mr. Tarte replied that there was no complaint against Mr. Lambert except that there was nothing for him to do and he had therefore let him go. He would, however, enquire into the case and if any injustice had been done he would repair it.

The opposition were very anxious to know the details and the why and wherefore of the various items in the estimates, and even where the items showed a reduction from those brought down by Mr. Foster last session they desired to let them pass without a great deal of questioning and cross-questioning.

When the estimates for the department of Trade and Commerce were reached Mr. Foster took some amissment out of reminding Sir Richard Cartwright out of the criticisms which he used to make as to the usefulness of the department which he now fills. Sir Richard, he said, had used all the strength of English which he possessed to describe the department in various ways, the conclusion of all which was that the department was like a fifth-

wheel on a coach.

Now, Mr. Foster wanted to know what Sir Richard proposed to do for the six officials in the department. He also took a fling at the minister on the score of his finding himself not in the Finance department, but in this which he had described as a perfectly useless office. Sir Richard was performing the greatest swallowing act and he congratulated the Prime Minister upon having brought Sir Richard under subjection.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied in good temper that he did not see what that had to do with the item under discussion. ("Up roar of opposition laughter.") He ventured to say that after a few months' occupancy of the office he would find work for the officials of the department to do, as certain steamship subsidies and contracts had been handed over to the department.

Mr. Foster (laughing)—Some five or six under way.

Sir Richard, continuing, said that he hoped there would be something done to promote trade with foreign countries.

The committee passed the item on the High Commissioner's office which in the past sessions had been such a bone of contention.

There were laughing cries from the opposition side for "McNeill, McMullen." In response the member for North Wellington rose and said he hoped that the expenses of the office would be reduced. If they would possess themselves in patience he believed the present government would consider the office of

excitement. Referring to the uses of the High Commissioner, he said that it had been promised that he should negotiate loans and thus save Canada the brokerage. Only one loan had been negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper and there was a rumor that he had received a large commission for its negotiation.

Sir Charles Tupper, rising, declared with great heat that Mr. Lister was abusing most grossly the privileges of the House by repeating such an utterly false and foundationless statement. The only man who had dared to bring that charge outside had been brought to account for criminal libel.

An honorable member—it was never brought to trial.

Sir Charles, proceeding, said that the Montreal Herald had made amends for publishing the libellous statement. It was a "fool, lying slander," and the most unfounded falsehood which any gentleman ever made in this house.

Sir Charles Tupper declared that he accepted the statement until the libel suit should be brought to trial, but there was a matter of commission on a loan in England which was never very satisfactorily explained by the late government. But he would not prejudice the case until it was brought to trial.

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that he had not referred to the present high commissioner, but to the ex-high commissioner in his speech before recess.

Mr. Lister replied that a change had come over the spirit of Mr. McNeill. He proceeded to quote from last session's Hansard, statements by Mr. McNeill that Sir Charles Tupper was "unfit to be the leader of any party in any constitutionally governed country."

That he was unfit to be the leader of any party that has any respect for itself, and he has been here long enough to do what I believe is disgraceful to the party of which he is the leader, and again, I should be ashamed, sir, I should hide my head, I should leave this house and retire into private life if such statements could be truthfully made against me." Mr. Lister expressed the belief that the expenses of the high commissioner's office should be reduced.

Sir Charles Tupper was at a loss to understand Mr. Lister's course, unless it was the wish of himself and friends that the house should not adjourn within thirty days. Sir Charles expressed profound regret that in the heat of debate last session, an unfortunate collision should have occurred between himself and Mr. McNeill, and that they had expressed themselves in terms warmer than would have been employed under ordinary circumstances. He recognized that Mr. McNeill was just as conscientious upon that occasion in ob-

servation as he was in his speech.

Mr. Lister had no right to speak of a member as "that man." He asked

"how could this member get up and charge any honorable gentleman with impropriety?" It was beyond all comprehension. How dare he get up and make such epithets in regard to him as the scoundrel of the Liberal party? Sir Charles Tupper knew that he sat in this house for fifteen years; that he had come into the house with 345 of a majority, and that at the last elections he had returned with a majority of 1,485. He wanted Sir Charles Tupper to understand that he regarded the good feeling of his constituents more than Sir Charles' good feeling. If this country

rose to make a perfectly appropriate and proper comment. Does the honorable gentleman retract what he intimated this afternoon? He came in after recess with a carefully prepared statement after he had been taken by the ear by several ministers, but ignored that anything had taken place during the afternoon. He had not the malice to take back what he had intimated. Such things did not wait for the courtesies and amenities of debate. It was a part of the policy of the honorable gentlemen opposite to drag in these charges of corruption when they did not properly come in when he was prepared to fight, and he would promise to carry the war into Africa." But he would plead with the house that these things had better not be. If the government wanted to get their estimates through, they should keep the discussion to the subjects brought up by the several items.

Mr. Davies had a good-tempered appeal to the house to get back to business. Mr. Lister had stated that he had no intention to state anything improper to be ex-minister of finance, and as for the denial of the leader of the opposition, the honorable gentleman (Mr. Lister) had accepted it unreservedly. The matter might very well have been allowed to drop there.

Cot, Thistle and Mr. Taylor took the ground that the retraction was not complete enough. The latter declared that the item should not be allowed to pass until a retraction was made. He then passed through the ranks of the opposition to set up speakers.

After further discussion, Mr. Taylor demanded that a fuller and simpler apology should be made by Mr. Lister. Until it was the item should not be adopted. He moved that the chairman leave the chair. This was voted down by a vote of fifty-one to seventy-five. Mr. Rogers, Putnam, voting with the opposition. The item was then passed. The breeze was over and the committee went on with the estimates. During the row the Premier and Sir Richard Cartwright were absent at the Bankers' banquet.

THIN IT OVER.

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS assist digestion, 25 cents.

Art squares in all sizes at Weiler Bros. These goods give an increasing satisfaction and we recommend them, as pretty, inexpensive and durable carpets. We know that is just what you want.

Weary Walkers—Say, master, gimme a quarter Party—I shouldn't think a man like you would care for his appearance. Worry Walkers—Taint dat, mom, Every one of us is a fool in the Party, an' I never wot nothin' but the Republican ticket in all me life.

Winkins—Hello, old man, didn't you went back in town? I say, don't you think it's a work of it, I beg you. It would break my wife's heart, but the fact is we are living in the back of the house until the 1st of September.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.



CURE

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles bad dent to a below state of the system, such as Disease, Consumption, Liver Complaint, etc., causing pain in the bowels, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, see Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curving and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. See if they only cure

HEAD

Acches they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find them little pills valuable in so many ways that they will be willing to do without them but after all sick heads.

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our cure is while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to swallow. One or two will make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripes, purge, but by their gentle action, please all who use them. In visit or 25 cents, two for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.



The hand of fate hover over the world, the youth who in error have dashed the cap of life to the floor. It is a fearful horror to be strong as an ox to-day, to be as weak as a kitten to-morrow. It is a solemn warning; it should be heeded. Catch yourself in the nick of time. If you cannot help yourself

GREAT HUDDYAN

will help you. Huddyan is a greatly remarkable preparation, yet is a powerful one.

Huddyan, before, now, causes the first of life. It is for men. It is man's best friend. If you suffer from weakness from impaired or lost strength, if you have used up your kidneys or injured your liver you should write and learn all about the Great Huddyan. Circumstances and circumstances free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Sacramento and Elko, Nevada.
SAN FRANCISCO, California.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

SIR CHARLES—I want to get square with the Governor-General for giving me this black eye. Is he in his office?

THE PREMIER—No; the Governor-General is not "in it." As to the black eye, it has my entire approval, and I am prepared to assume all responsibility for it.

high commissioner as well as other offices where the pruning knife might be used.

Mr. Foster wanted to know how long the minister would possess their souls in patience until these much promised reforms would be brought down. There were several jocular replies to the question, from across the floor.

Sir Charles Tupper said he thought that whatever reductions the government may make they would find upon examination that it will not be advisable to reduce the expenditure of the office of high commissioner.

Mr. Fraser (Guyana) thought that the money spent on the high commissioner had been wasted, judging by the dense ignorance of Canada which existed in England. In evidence of this he referred to a letter written by the Rev. C. A. Eaton, which appeared in the Toronto Globe.

Mr. Somerville said that he did not think it was so much that the salary was too high. What was wanted was not a man who mixed with the aristocracy of England but one who would mix with the masses whom Canada wants to reach. He thought such a man could be found among the Liberals and not have to get an old foggy Tory.

Messrs. Davis and McNeill defended Sir Donald A. Smith against what they regarded as the reflection contained in Mr. Somerville's assertion.

Mr. Lister, taking up the discussion, soon had the chamber in a tumult of

Mr. Lister said he did not propose to be dictated to by Mr. Foster. It was believed in this country that a certain loan was never satisfactorily explained.

Mr. Foster—What loan? I was finance minister since 1889.

Mr. Lister—The ex-finance Minister will have an opportunity to reply to my statement.

Mr. Foster (angrily)—But I do not propose to be under the imputation or to allow it to go to the country unexamined. It is a base thing to do.

Mr. Taylor declared that neither this item nor any other would be allowed to stand until Mr. Lister took back his statement (Cries of derision.) The arrival of 6 o'clock gave the house a chance to cool, but the discussion continued all evening.

After recess Mr. Lister took the floor and made a statement in which he accepted the denial of the leader of the opposition unreservedly, and assured the ex-finance minister that he had made no charge of corruption against his department. Proceeding, he said that Mr. McNeill had taken occasion in the most fervent language to speak of the virtues and great services that the ex-high commissioner had rendered to the country.

Mr. McNeill interrupted to say that while he believed that the ex-commissioner had rendered great services to the country, he had not referred during the afternoon to the ex-high commissioner, Sir Donald Smith.

Mr. Somerville took occasion to say

that he had been debarred and degraded politically, Sir Charles Tupper, more than anyone else being in Canada to-day, was able to answer for it. He had been defeated by an indignant people by an enormous majority which had turned him out of power, where he would remain as long as he lived.

Mr. Lister said that upon him and other members of the house was thrown the duty of unravelling and exposing that terrible extravagance and corruption that was going on in the Conservative party. He knew the people of Canada approved of what he had done. He knew that they were at his back, and knowing that he did not give one snap of his finger for what the member for Cape Breton might say. Sir Charles Tupper came into the house from Nova Scotia with the reputation of a corrupt politician. The very man that he afterwards took into his cabinet, Mr. McLellan, compared him with the man who, sitting in a coach, exposed a pair of false hands, while he had his real hands in the pockets of his fellow-passenger. He went through the country prior to the last election, trying to bribe and cajole the electors round and round and elected him from power.

Mr. McNeill resented the unprovoked attacks which had been made upon him.

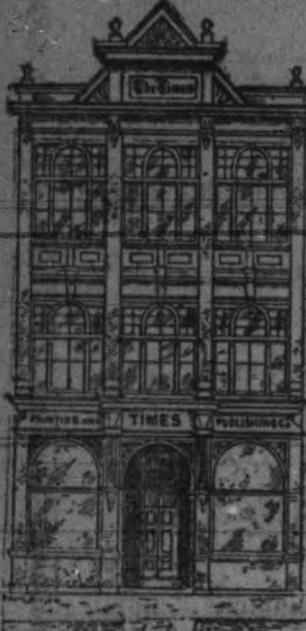
Mr. Foster then reviewed the proceedings of the past three or four hours. He accused Mr. Lister of having sought to intimidate and menaces any member who

SEPTEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER

Rooms 7, Board of Trade Building.



The Daily Times.

COOKED REPORTS.

The Colonist's Ottawa dispatches of yesterday contained the following:

"Hon. Mr. Prior elicited the important information in supply to-night that Dr. Duncan's appointment as quarantine officer, which was made by the late government, was approved by His Excellency. Hon. Mr. Fisher said the present government could not interfere."

In our Ottawa specials to-day appears an exact copy of Hansard's report of the debate referred to. In two important particulars Hansard does not sustain the dispatch published in the Colonist, which was evidently cooked in Ottawa or Victoria. First, Hon. Mr. Prior did not "elicit the important information" about Dr. Duncan's official position; it was Hon. Dr. Montague who asked the question. Second, Hon. Mr. Fisher did not say that "the present government could not interfere"; he said nothing about the right or power of the government to cancel Dr. Duncan's appointment.

The official position of the Superintendent of Quarantine will not be improved by misrepresentation; although it is to be expected when a point has been gained by sharp practice as for instance the liberation of smallpox suspects to vote—that it will be sustained if need be by similar artifice.

ILLEGAL CONTRACTS.

Ex-ministers and their fellow Conservative members of parliament are very solicitous these days that the interests of the country should be conserved, the constitution strictly adhered to, and the public business transacted with the strictest regard for law and order. All this solicitude appears rather odd in the light of the exposure made with respect to the militia clothing contracts. In May last certain favored Conservative firms, among them Messrs. Shorey, of Montreal, and the Sandford Company, of Hamilton, were given contracts for the supply of such clothing, one contract in each case to commence on July 1st, and last for one year, while a second one was to commence next July and run for two years. In this action the late government was guilty of a double breach of the law, for it had no power to make a contract covering more than one year, nor had it power to make a contract for even one year before the necessary money had been voted by parliament. The Liberal government, of course, promptly declared the contracts null and void as contravening the law, but it has decided to allow the firms mentioned to supply the clothing for one year. What a high regard for the law and the public interest the deposed ministers must have entertained when they thus concluded an illegal agreement for the purpose of helping political favorites. How much of this sort of work was done during the late regime the country may never know exactly, but from the exposures that have already been made it should be able to estimate with some approach to accuracy.

A prominent London firm of produce dealers has in a letter offered the following tribute to the creamery system: "Since the Australians have adopted the creamery system and sent us good cheeses of choice quality, our people have, except in extreme cases, given over buying dairy butter, and the Canadian and American jadie or store-packed is also discarded. At the moment there is absolutely no trade for it in London, although, unfortunately for shippers, there is plenty about. Our advice is—do not buy any by shipment to London

no matter how tempting the price may seem. On the other hand, where Canadians have adopted the creamery system and have sent to the United Kingdom fine regular quality, then ready sale has been found and money made. If the Canadian farmer wishes a steady and regular outlet for butter in London, he must adopt the Australian plan and send us butter uniform in flavor, color, texture and packing."

While admitting the desirability of having the Crow's Nest Pass railway built into Kootenay, the Globe says: "The question of a Crow's Nest Pass line cannot be considered independent of the broader question of allowing the only possible highway between the east and west to pass under corporate control. In the excitement of a rapid scramble for wealth in a district of phenomenal growth that broader question will receive but little attention, the railway by hook or crook being the all-important demand. But the natural barrier between the Pacific Province and the east raises problems of a serious nature, and the only passages available for public highways should not be abandoned without careful consideration. For the government to build a short line which would be really at the mercy of the Canadian Pacific railway would not be the part of wisdom. But some method should, if possible, be devised for retaining the only available mountain pass under public control."

Montreal Shareholder: At the general election in June last, Mr. John Clark, the Liberal candidate in North Grey, Ont., was elected, but shortly after his election his death occurred and the seat became vacant. The Hon. William Paterson, controller of customs, who was without a seat in parliament at the time, was nominated as his successor and was elected. It is now announced that Mr. Paterson will hand over his sessional allowance, which will amount to one thousand dollars, to Mr. Clark's widow. Such an action is entitled to the highest praise and stamps its author as generous, manly, and setting an example of liberality which deserves mention on the page of history.

On examination of the first division list of the new parliament one is struck with the "splendid isolation" of Messrs. Prior and Earle. The cool shades of opposition were bad enough, but now that the bar is abolished our Conservative friends must feel much like the claim which believed the tide had gone out and would never come in again.

Communications.

DUAL POSITIONS.

To the Editor:—The appointment of Dr. Duncan, city health officer, to the Superintendency of Quarantine in British Columbia, having been announced in the Colonist, the attention of Mayor Beaven is directed to the difficulty his post official will experience in serving two masters. As a Dominion government official Dr. Duncan cannot hold a civic appointment. City Clerk Dowler might as well be postmaster or Treasurer Kent collector of customs. Dr. Duncan is a very clever fellow, but he is not clever enough to fool Hon. Mr. Fisher as long as he has fooled Mayor Beaven. The resignation of Dr. Duncan as city health officer will now be in order.

SUSPECT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS BAR.

To the Editor:—The house of commons appears to be on a higher moral plane since the majority of its members are Liberals. For years while the Tories were in control, every effort made to abolish the bar proved unsuccessful. The very first session the Liberals are in power the bar is abolished, and the sale of liquor in the commons side of the building is strictly prohibited. Not so in the senate, nearly all of whose members are fossilized old Tories. They have indignantly spurned the suggestion that the senate bar should be abolished. These poor old Tories have had pen fed so long that they cannot even consider divorce cases without the bottle.

PROHIBITION.

WEARING GLASSES.

To the Editor:—Your correspondent, W.K.B., in your issue of the 17th inst., asks why so many boys and girls are now day wearing glasses, and if the defects of vision cannot be remedied by other means.

It is only in the past 15 or 20 years that parents' attention has been given to the eyesight of their children, in a large number of whom defects of vision have been developed by the tax on the eyes of the young of today. Statistics 25 years ago prove that out of 10,000 children examined 17 per cent. had defective eyesight; later statistics give as high as 21 per cent. About one half of these had hereditary defects of sight; the others were developed—the hereditary cases developing to higher degrees.

W.K.B. must understand that the defects of vision depend on a malformation of the eyeball or parts thereof, which induce to high or two low refraction of the eyes; that is, rays of light focus before or behind the retina of the eye. (In the normal eye they focus exactly in the retina.) This excess or deficiency of refraction can only be overcome by glasses of negative or positive refractive power; thus putting the eye in a state of rest, and relieving the eye of a state of tension, and reducing the tax on the eyes. Operations and treatments for these defects are of no avail—they were tried 40 or 50 years ago, but so far as one acquainted with the anatomical and refractive construction of the eye would think of operating on treatment of eyes affected with defects of vision.

In our city to-day only three or four per cent. of the boys and girls wear glasses, but if all the eyes were tested, I am sure 10 per cent. more would be found with defective vision. It is surprising to see the number of people who go through half their lives in semi-darkness; they do not see what goes on

about them; they do not see the beauties of nature—wherewith with the proper glasses they could see it all, to say nothing of the benefit to their eyes, by arresting the defect and probably preventing them from forever going blind.

F. W. NOLTE.

ASIATIC CHEAP LABOR.

To the Editor:—The Asiatic labour invasion is beyond all others the greatest menace that threatens the white race. It is pregnant with dire evils, which will steadily increase, and will, if not stopped forever, inevitably overwhelm our people and our institutions.

In order to simplify the matter I propound a few pertinent questions for the consideration of the public generally.

1. Can white laborers or artisans hire healthy tenements, live on plain, wholesome food, dress decently and discharge their obligations as respectable citizens on the wage Chinese and Japanese laborers and artisans will work for?

2. If white laborers, artisans and others are forced, through hunger, to compete in the labor market with Asiatics, who will herd together in any filthy bazaar, live on food whites would not touch, wear foul, disease-breeding raiment, and practice unnatural habits, are not the inevitable consequences obvious?

3. If the labor demand is supplied by Asiatics, will landlords, tradesmen, merchants, professionals, manufacturers and producers be benefited?

4. If ranchers, farmers and others cannot realize living remuneration from their outlay of labor, capital and skill will it induce immigrants with capital to purchase and clear land and develop the natural resources of the province, and increase its revenue?

5. If white immigrants are not encouraged and vigorously protected in every possible way against what is manifestly an absolutely unequal competition, what prospect is there of our citizens thriving, of manufacturers being established, of employment being found for our children?

6. Who are the enemies of this province? Are not the white race on this question? Are they not some of those who neither tell nor spin, yet thrive on the complications of the creditors?

7. Did not Bishop Perrin state at one of the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. that Victoria was immoral beyond any other city in Canada? What do Bishop Perrin and the clergy propose shall be done with the white children of British Columbia if they are to be kept in forced idleness by Asiatics? Are there not throughout the province many highly respectable men and women, also strong, healthy boys and girls, who would be only too pleased to have the work now given to Asiatics? Are not hunger and misery the most fruitful breeder of crime and immorality? Are not the clergy, who are persistently taking part with the Asiatics against their own race, responsible for much of this crime and immorality? Why do not the clergy who are working for the Chinese obtain their stipend from them? Is it honest to draw their stipend from the whites?

8. Who benefit by Asiatic labor in Canada? A few combines, principally the C. P. R. and steamships: the last dumps them in British Columbia, the first transports them to where they can be snatched across the line. Lord Russell, lord chief justice of England, is doing his best to unite England and the United States into adopting a healthy progress and the peace of mankind. Thousands of English and Americans would do their best to unite their nations to work in harmony for the progress and peace of the world. What has the late government of Canada been doing for years? Allowing a combine to swamp the U. S. with Asiatic laborers and opium.

9. Have not the Dominion and provincial governments been guilty of criminal neglect in allowing the invasion of Asiatic laborers to continue for so many years?

The foregoing questions are written from the standpoint of humanity. If they are wrong, the writer begs that one of the clergy, Bishop Perrin for choice, will demonstrate through the press from the standpoint of Christianity wherein they are wrong; also why the persistent and continual actions of the clergy on behalf of the Asiatics, openly against the best interests of the province and the public weal, should not be most seriously condemned.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Victoria, 11th Sept., 1896.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Bonie, Vancouver, is at the Optic Charles Nelson, Vancouver, is at the New England.

P. Cleary, Vancouver, is at the Victoria.

R. A. Anderson, ex-mayor of Vancouver.

W. Williams, retired steamer river, is registered at the Victoria.

W. Williams returned last evening from a trip to Europe.

Frank Higgins returned from Vancouver by this morning's Rosalie.

Frank Leroy, of the fire department, has returned from a trip east.

Charles Butler came home from the Sound on this morning's Rosalie.

James Duke and wife, Vancouver, are guests at the New England.

W. Keith, who was master on the Rosalie, left for the Sound this morning.

O. S. Keith and wife, New Westminster, are registered at the New England.

W. H. English and son, passengers on the Chemer from the Nantucket, are staying at the Miss Lounis of the editorial staff of the Winnipeg Free Press, is in the City.

W. H. English and John English of New Westminster are staying at the Victoria.

J. Rosewater returned from the Sound by the Kingston yesterday afternoon.

John Fox, president of the Astoria Iron Works, came over from the mainland last evening.

E. W. Lines, manager of the Brackman & Kerr Milling Company's mill, at Edmonton, Alberta, is in the city.

John Archibald, Kootenay, arrived from the Sound last evening to visit his sister, Mrs. MacNaughton Jones.

Paul Higgins, son of Mr. D. W. Higgins, and F. Higgins, son of Mr. A. M. Higgins, are staying at the Victoria.

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W. H. English and

Our Baking PowderIS UNBESPOKEN.
ASK FOR FREE SAMPLE.**BOWES,** Dispenses Prescriptions.
100 Government street, near corner
Yates street.**LOCAL NEWS.**Cleanings of City and Provincial News in
a Condensed Form.

—Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Govt. st.

—Ladies, a fine use of Al scissors
and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.—Fifteen cent tea kettles at R. A.
Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.—English Jelly Cane Padding Bowls,
Jelly Moulds, Fancy Jugs, etc., at R. A.
Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.—Miss Marble Bunting, of Victoria,
has been appointed assistant teacher in
the Trail school. There are over one
hundred children of school age at Trail
at the present time.—George C. MacKenzie has been awarded
the contract for building the addition to
St. Joseph's Hospital on the plans pre-
pared by Mr. S. MacClure. The cost
will be \$20,000, and construction will
begin at once.—Sir Bartle Frere, of England, is on
his way to British Columbia on a pleasure
trip. He is accompanied by his
sister, Miss Frere. Sir Bartle is a son
of the late Sir Bartle, who at one time
was governor of Cape Colony, and was
one of the leaders against the—Among the passengers by the Empress
of China on Tuesday was Henry
Stephens, manager for La Loie Fuller,
the famous serpentine dancer, and the
organizer of the idea. Miss Fuller will
shortly make a tour of Japan and
China. She sails from Vancouver by
the Empress of Japan on October 12th.—Yesterday the different city schools
were visited by Constable Glicheris, who
secured a large collection of catapults.
The boys were given to understand that
anyone found with a catapult in the
future would be prosecuted under the
law dealing with concealed weapons.—At 8 o'clock this evening a full choral
evening thanksgiving service will be
held in St. James' church, Rev. Canon
Beaumont delivering the sermon. The
following music will be rendered in addi-
tion to the usual hymns: Magnificat
and Nunc Dimittis (Whifffield); anthem,
"To Thee, Oh Lord" (Whifffield); and
Te Deum (Hopkins). Holy Communion
service was held at ten o'clock this
morning.—A very pleasant evening's entertain-
ment was given last evening in Odd-
fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, by Pidley
Lodge, I.O.G.T. Among those who con-
tributed to the programme were: Rev.
A. E. Green, Rev. P. C. L. Harris,
Moore, J. G. Brown and Baker, Miss
Johnson. A public reception will be
held in A. O. U. W. Hall next Tuesday
by the provincial grand lodge. Mayor
Beaven has been requested to preside.—There was a large attendance at the
social given by the Ladies of the Mac-
cabees at the A.O.U.W. Hall last even-
ing. Dr. Mary Macneill, the lady com-
mander, was in the chair. The pro-
gramme was a pleasing one, the con-
cluding fare, "The New Woman," being
very amusing. Mr. J. A. Orchard,
organizer and deputy supreme commander,
delivered an address on the scope
and success of the order in the West.—They are sure to be a large attendance
at the Artillery basket picnic at
Pedder Bay next Saturday. Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney and
Admiral and Mrs. Palliser have in-
dicated that they will be present, while
many private parties have also been
formed to join what is sure to be a
pleasant and successful affair. The Fifth
regiment band will have a specially in-
teresting programme of popular music.
Tickets are for sale at the bookstores
or by any of the officers of the regi-
ment.—The short visit of Li Hung Chang
to British Columbia was taken advantage
of by the "fake" space writers to
get in their work, but this time one of
them at least was a little too previous.
Although the steamer did not arrive here
until Tuesday afternoon, dispatches
were sent out on Monday evening giving
a highly colored account of the reception
at the outer wharf, that did not take
place until twelve hours after the ac-
count appeared. The report appears
to have been sent out particularly as a
put for the C. P. R., for in an interview
with Li Hung-Chang, which also could
not have taken place, the Chinese Vice-
roy is made to praise the railway and
steamship company in most laudatory
terms. Not satisfied with this, how-
ever, the correspondent on Tuesday sent
a highly sensational report in which he
explains the failure of Li Hung Chang to
visit Victoria by saying that there was
danger of his being assassinated.
As a matter of fact the C. P. R. were
requested to hold the steamer here for
three hours to give the Viceroy an op-
portunity to drive around the city, but
the company refused, probably fearing
that no would praise Victoria as he was—Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
—DR.**PRICE'S**
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
pure Grape Cream or Tarter Powder, Fox
Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.made to praise the Empress and the C.
P. R. in the "fake" interview.—First of the season, orchestral
concert.—The "Lancet" says: Kopf Chær is
non-intoxicating, possesses distinct ton-
ic and stimulating properties.—Donations to the Refugee Home from
Mrs. Harvey, Miss Aubyn, Mrs. Spencer
and Mrs. H. Kent and "A Friend," are
gratefully acknowledged by the matron.—Chong Hoi of Head street, Esquimalt
district, has been summoned to appear
in the provincial police court to-
morrow for refusing to pay the provin-
cial revenue tax for the men employed
by him.—Last Sunday a number of Victorians
were the guests of Dr. Duncan on board
the Dominion government quarantine
steamer Earle. Among those present
were Mrs. E. G. Prior and friends, and
Mrs. Macnaughton Jones. The Earle
cruised in the waters of the Straits and
all thoroughly enjoyed the outing.—Mr. S. D. Schultz, acting on behalf
of Frederick Warren, a marine engineer,
yesterday filed a petition for divorce
from his wife, Alice Warren, nee Bissell,
to whom he was married in this city in
1888. He charges adultery and names
as co-respondents F. Carter and W.
Clark.—Dr. Hathaway gave an interesting
and instructive lecture in the Centenary
Methodist church last evening. His
subject was "New Zealand, Its History,
People and Characteristics." The
lecture was illustrated by upwards of 60
lantern views. The doctor dwelt on
the position taken by New Zealand in
being the first to adopt many reforms
in government, such as the admission
of women to the full enjoyment of the
franchise, the nationalization of enter-
prises such as railways and telegraphs,
and the introduction of land laws that
forbid monopolies. After the doctor's
lecture Postmaster Shakespeare presented
a series of views.—The annual meeting of the Y. M. C.
A. was held last evening in the associa-
tion rooms. Reports showing encour-
aging progress in the different branches of
the work were read and adopted. Mr.
George Carter having retired from the
secretaryship. Mr. Herbert Roper was
appointed to the position. The election
of directors resulted as follows: For
three years, Messrs. W. Bone, A. J.
Pineo, S. B. Netherby and R. Wilson;
for two years, Wm. Kerr, Hinckley Siddle,
A. Lee and A. Hay; for one year,
Dr. E. Hall, A. B. McNeill, Dr. Clement
and Hardress Clark. M. W. H.
Bone was elected president; Mr. A. J.
Pineo, vice-president; Mr. Wm. Kerr,
treasurer; and Mr. H. Siddle, recording
secretary.

—Concert at Germania to-night.

—Gus Jacobson will spend two months
in the provincial jail for getting away
when payment was demanded from him
for a meal that he had just enjoyed.
Last evening he went into Alex. McFag-
gan's restaurant on Store street and ate
a hearty meal. When he had finished
he refused to pay the bill, and was pro-
ceeding to leave when Mr. McFaggan
pushed him into a chair. At this Jacobson
drew a knife and made several
slashes at the restaurant keeper, but did
not get near enough to do him any
serious damage. The magistrate sen-
tenced Jacobson to one month and a fine
of \$20, and in default another month's
imprisonment.—The case of Charles Tulk, of the
Ovaline, and H. Siebenbaum, of the
Palace Saloon, charged with selling
liquor during prohibited hours, was this
morning further remanded until Mon-
day. The point at issue is as to whether
the police have to prove that they saw
supplied to customers or whether the
defendants must prove that it was not
intoxicating liquor. As a general rule
the onus of proof lies with the prosecu-
tion, but the magistrate contends that
there is an exception in dealing with
licensed houses. M. McCabe, of the Wil-
son, pleaded guilty to a similar charge
and was fined \$5.—The question as to the payment of
the crew of seized sealing schooners is
to be decided in the courts. The own-
ers of some of the sealing schooners contend
that the men should only be paid up to
the time of seizure, while the crew
hold that their wages should run up to
the time the schooners reach port. In
other cases the owners contend that
when a schooner is seized wages should
not be paid until her case has been dealt
with in the vice-admiralty court. How-
ever, the master will probably be settled
tomorrow. M. Pickering, mate of the
schooner Beaufort, having summoned
Capt. Jones of that vessel to appear in
the provincial court and show cause why
he should not pay him \$162, alleged to
be due for wages.—The latest New York, London and
Paris comedy success will be seen at the
Victoria to-morrow night, when the
"Gay Parisians," which ran 200 nights
at Hoyt's theatre, New York, and for
two years in Paris under the title of
"L'Hotel du Libre Exchange," will be
presented. The same company which
has been filling Hoyt's theatre in New
York, comes to this city. The clever-
ness of the French in the construction
of parts has been demonstrated in a very
positive fashion time and again, but never
more so than in "The Gay Parisians."
Its success in Paris was pronounced, and
those who witnessed it there and afterward
in the English form, testify that it lost nothing, but on the other hand
gained, by the transposition. As seen
on the other side, the comedy, to put it
mildly, was highly spleen'd. It was
thought that it would require careful
adaptation to make it fit the English
taste, but like so many adaptations from
the French, its salt has been by no
means eliminated by fitting it for polite
carr. There is good and sufficient
material for all its complications, though
much of the original has been modified,
the scenes, heavy fun still remains,
and its pointed scenes were received in
New York with continuous and hearty
outbursts of spontaneous laughter. The
humor and the cleverness of the case lie
not exclusively in the dialogue, but in
the ingenious manner in which the com-
plicated situations and misunderstandings
are evolved.—The German orchestra concert to-
night.**The Children**Look their best during the holi-
days. Have their photos taken
by**SKENE LOWE.****EAST COAST MINES**Extensive Prospecting and Develop-
ment Work in the Vicinity of
Frederick Arm.Most Encouraging Prospects—The
Possibilities of a Great
Mining Centre.That far away fields look greener
than those close by is true in mining as
in other enterprises. In Victoria much
is heard of Trail Creek, East Kootenay,
Cayouche Creek and Cariboo, and it is
probable quite true that the general
conception of these El Dorados is not
exaggerated, and that the predictions of
the most enthusiastic will be more than
realized in respect to those famous min-
ing centres. Nevertheless these distant
mining camps have so engrossed the
attention of our citizens that districts
within a day's journey of home
which promise as well to-day as Ross
land did six months after the first loca-
tions were made there, are actually
unknown to all but a few persons. This
is largely the case in respect to Atherton,
but it is true still of the east coast
and the islands immediately north of
Seymour Narrows, where some of local-
ities have been staked off and a large
amount of development work has been
done.—G. W. Willis, manager of the Cham-
ming Co., and a resident of Vancouver
to-day, gave the Times a little in-
formation about the development in
progress in the district mentioned which
will surprise many readers. The Cham-
ming Co. takes its name from a small
island near Frederick Arm, on which
one of the first locations was made. At
the head of Valdes Island, a few miles
distant, from twenty to thirty claims
have been taken up. The ore is a white
quartz carrying copper sulphides. The
company named has run two tunnels on
their property of 50 and 80 feet respectively,
the ledge on the Boby Burns being 8 feet wide. Smelter assays give
\$31.20 per ton, and a return just re-
ceived from Tacoma gives a milling re-
turn of \$17.80 net. This is most en-
couraging, as the ore can be carried to
the smelter in quantity for 50 cents per
ton. The company has seventeen men
at work. On Thurlow Island, three
miles distant, the White Pine Co. of
Seattle, has eleven men working. The
Alexander mine on Phillips Arm has al-
ready shipped about 50 tons to Everett.
The tunnel on this property is 100 feet
long and about eight men are now at
work. At the Ingleside mine, which is
on the east side of Phillips Arm and is
owned by J. H. Shirlee, of New West-
minster, four men are working. A Mr.
Copeland, of Seattle, has three men
prospecting a claim on Thurlow Island
and on the Matrimon near Arrows-
heads. Mr. Clark, also of Seattle, is
working four or five men in developing
a promising claim. Woods & Ferguson,
of Vancouver are opening up the
Black Diamond, on Valdez Island.
Probably the most important transac-
tion that has yet taken place in the
bonding by Lord Sudley for \$15,000 of
the Shoo Fly, on Phillips Arm. In com-
pliance with the terms of the bond a
gang of men, under Capt. J. R. Mitchel-
ell, has been set to work. The adjoining
claim, the Nellie Bly, has also been
recently changed hands, the purchaser be-
ing Wm. Garrard, of Seattle, who pro-
poses to immediately run a 100-foot
tunnel. There are numerous other lo-
cations, but these are the principal
ones on which money is being spent.
Enough has been mentioned to show
that there is an activity in these near-
by camps that promises, if gold is pre-
sent in paying quantities, to ensure at a
very early date a prosperous mining
centre. The outlook is most encour-
aging. The ore generally assays well,
the veins are large and as far as they have
been uncovered appear to be well de-
fined. They are all situated either on
the water's edge or but a few miles
distant.—Mr. Willis stated simple facts. There
is no need to "boom" or "blow," for if
the precious metal is there in sufficient
quantity to create a second Roseland
the enterprise that is now being shown
will soon demonstrate the fact. One of
the veins is grade than that of the Le
Roi or Lower Eagle will pay better here
than in the interior, where the expenses
for mining, smelting, etc., are neces-
sarily much higher. The effect on the
trade of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo
and New Westminster, of dividend pay-
ing mines at any point along our coast
line would be so beneficial that citizens
of those cities ought to feel it to be
their duty to put forth every possible
effort to encourage prospecting and
development work in this and other equal-
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line would be so beneficial that citizens
of those cities ought to feel it to be
their duty to put forth every possible
effort to encourage prospecting and
development work in this and other equal-
ly promising districts.—The Boundary Creek Times is an
ambitious looking candidate for public
favor in the journalistic line. It is an
eight-page paper, published at Green-
wood City, in the Kettle River district,
by Messrs. Harber and Lamb. Its ob-
jects, as described in the initial number,
are to make known the resources and
publish the news of its district, and
these it gives every indication of being
able to achieve.—Messrs. Dunroon and Bryce have
taken over the Germania saloon at the
corner of Johnson and Government
streets. An orchestra has been engaged
to give concerts twice a week during the
winter months. The first of these will
be given this evening.—There will be no charge for children
under ten years on the 15th Regiment
excursion on Saturday, while children
under fourteen years will be carried at
half price.—The fire department will drill at 7
o'clock this evening.—Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness,
nausea, constipation, pain in the nose, con-
gestion, guaranteed to those using Cart-
onine. Take One or Two. Small dose. Small pill.—Orchestral concert to-night at the
Germania.—Japanese Rugs in many sizes and
good colors at Weiler Bros. These Rugs
have just arrived per S.S. Amanda.—The Pasteur filter is the best microbe
killer; it removes all slime, etc., from
the water. Weiler Bros., sole agents.—There are no songs like the old songs,
that we loved when you were young.
But we liked to choose the singer
when we have to hear them sung.—Yesterday afternoon Chief Justice
Davis delivered judgment on an applica-
tion made to extend the time for filing
preliminary objections to the cross-petition
presented on behalf of G. H. Maxwell,
M. P., against Mr. Cowan, one of
the unsuccessful candidates in Burdett
district. The time for filing preliminary
objections had expired. The Chief
Justice held that the time could be ex-
tended and allowed until Friday 21st of
September inclusive for the respondent
to present the preliminary objections.
The costs will be costs in the cause. Mr.
J. A. Atkinson (Druke, Jackson & Helm-
cken) appeared for Mr. Cowan, and Mr.
Duff and Mr. Macdonald, Vancouver,
for Mr. Maxwell.—The Northern Pacific railway will
run an excursion to Portland Exposition
on Sept. 24 at a very cheap round trip
fare. Excursionists leaving here Sept.
23 will reach Portland at noon on Sept.
25. Returnees they may leave Portland
on Sept. 27 at 9 a.m., reaching Tacoma
at 2:30 p.m. and arriving home about
midnight (Sunday) as the City of Victoria
will be held of Tacoma until the arrival
of the train from Portland, or they may
leave Portland at 5 p.m. Sunday,
Sept. 27, spend Monday at Tacoma
and Seattle, and arrive home Tuesday
Sept. 29.—Leave orders early, as supply is limited
per COWAN & CO., sole agents,
101, Fort & Broad streets.

—For You... \$6.00 Delivered.

Leave orders early, as supply is limited
per COWAN & CO., sole agents,
101, Fort & Broad streets.—Leave orders early, as supply is limited
per COWAN & CO., sole agents,
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BACK FROM CASSIAR.

Experiences of a Nanaimo Party in the Far North.

Mr. R. Adams, who, with Messrs. W. Johnston, J. H. McKenzie and W. Borden, left on May 14th, of this year to try their fortunes among the placer workings of Cassiar, returned to Nanaimo yesterday, the other three arriving to-day. Mr. Adams has an interesting story to tell of the difficulties encountered en route and the dangers safely passed.

The party left Nanaimo on May 14, going direct to Ashcroft, where supplies and pack horses were obtained. Ashcroft being left on foot on the 19th of July and Quesnelle being reached in 12 days without event. Final preparations were made at Quesnelle and the four left on June 1st for Manson, 250 miles, on foot, taking the old telegraph trail, built some 20 years ago with the intention of circling the globe by telegraph. The road was in very bad condition, being almost entirely grown over, but in many places the telegraph poles and wires were still standing. Mr. Adams' party was followed, however, by Col. Wright and 40 men, who opened the trail as they went along, so that it is now in good condition.

The same day the Quesnelle was left and the Fraser was crossed, the men going over in canoes with Indians and the horses being swum. On the 6th Muir river was reached, where last year six horses were lost by a party of prospectors. The river is an exceedingly dangerous one, but was safely crossed by the four, Chink lake being crossed soon after and crossed on a raft. The next day Nechako river was come to, this being one of the most difficult fords in the journey, as the current ran so swiftly that it was almost impossible to get the horses to take it. This took a whole day of hard work and the party was glad to be able to go sleep that night in wet clothes, being on the other side of the river. On the 15th they came to Stewart lake, which is nearly a mile wide. This was crossed on a raft, the horses swimming. Soon after Nation lake was reached, where in 1894 two men lost their lives in attempting to ford. This was also successfully crossed, when the party began to get above the water level and into the mountains.

During the early part of the journey Mr. Adam says he hardly had dry clothes on for three weeks, as the whole country seemed flooded and they were frequently walking through water three and even four feet deep.

On June 25th the snow was reached, and was travelled through much of the day, the summit of the Telegraph mountains being reached the next day. On the first of July the twelve miles down the mountain to Manson was accomplished in spite of the difficulties with snow, and their destination was reached, 570 miles from Ashcroft, the distance being made in 50 days.

The population of Manson consisted of eight men who greeted the strangers heartily and gave them what assistance they could. The party prospected and worked around Skeleton and Lost creeks for a month with varying success, sucking out claims and getting an idea of the country. They, of course, had a try at discovering the famous Lost creek, but were as unsuccessful as their predecessors. This well known and mysterious creek is the supposed early bed of a richly gold bearing stream from which much gold had been taken, but which is now pretty well worked out and the lost bed of the creek in which it is supposed an equally rich deposit will be found has defied all efforts at discovery. At the end of a month it was decided to go to Tom Creek, 95 miles further. At Tom creek there were two whites, 15 Chilcotins and 6 Indians, all of whom were engaged in placer mining. At Tom creek, one of the principal claim holders is a Skeena river Indian, named Sonoco, who bought those of the horses that could be spared. Sonoco was mining rather successfully, having a placer claim on which by clearing away a ledge of rock a stretch of river bed several feet deep will be accessible. Mr. Adam, however, found that all available parts of the creek were staked off so that it would be necessary to either work on properties that had been deserted by others or to prospect for new creeks. Some work was done around Tom creek and the party left for the Skeena on the 20th of August, coming to Tatlow lake, three miles west, at the end of 19 miles, this being crossed by a snow used on the Danube—Nanaimo Free Press.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

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TIMES.

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Do You Read It?

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Twice-a-Week Times

Mailed to any address in Canada United States or Newfoundland at \$1.50 per annum; other countries \$2.50 per annum.

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ADDRESS:

Times P. & P. Co.,
W. TEMPLEMAN, Mgr.

Times Building, Broad Street.

VICTORIA, B. C.

party stopped for a short time, an old man named Clifford is working a very promising quartz property which it is thought will give an additional momentum to mining activity in that neighborhood. A sample shipment from Mr. Clifford's property was brought down on the Danube—Nanaimo Free Press.

SKIN DISEASE!

The Remedy Which Has Never Failed—Tried and Tested Ointment.

Because other alleged remedies for piles, scrofula, ectemnius eruptions, acid-head, chafing, black heads, salt rheum and skin diseases generally have proved useless, don't condemn Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never been known to fail. For instance, Nelson Simmons, Meyenburg, Ont., writes:

"I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Itching Piles, and can recommend it highly. Since using it I have had perfect freedom from the disease."

Peter Vanallen, L'Amable, Que., had the oozma for three years. He tried three doctors, but received no benefit. One box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Pills cured him completely. Large scales covered his legs and body, but the Ointment soon removed them. He will swear to these facts.

Chase's Ointment may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmundson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto. Price 60 cents.

Mother's greatest remedy for coughs could, bronchial and lung affections is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. The medical taste is wholly discussed making it pleasant to take. Large bottle 25 cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she swathed them Castoria.

At Flitter's Creek, some miles below the forks of the Skeena, where the

**WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER
PURE & WHOLESOME**

...ALL GOES...

**'Merry as a
Marriage Bell'**
IN HOMES WHERE
White Star
Baking Powder
IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of Indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

**WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER
HAS THE
LARGEST
DEMAND IN CANADA**

Advertising

Won't perfect your business education but it will sell your goods, and if you possess the qualifications to carry on a business it will bring you

SUCCESS

"THE TIRES," "Honest Advertising" and "Quick Results" are synonymous terms.

NOTICE.

Yates Street, between Cook and School Streets, is closed to public traffic.

F. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

JOHN MESTON



Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Ross Streets.

TRANSPORTATION

**OCEANIC S. S. CO.
HAWAII, SAMOA,
NEW ZEALAND,
AUSTRALIA.**

S.S. AUSTRALIA for HONOLULU only.

**SS. MARIPOSA via's via HONOLULU and
AUSTRALIA for SYDNEY.**

**Line to COOKEARDIA, Aus., and CAPE
TOWN, South Africa.**

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO.

Agents, 114 Montgomery Street,

Freight Office, 27 Market St. San Francisco.

No Trouble...

To furnish information about

Splendid Service offered via "The

Northwestern Line" from Minne-

apolis and St. Paul to Milwau-

kee and Chicago—it's a pleasure.

If you contemplate a trip East,

Please drop a line to T. W. Twi-

dale, General Passenger Agent,

St. Paul, Minn., and receive il-

lustrated folder, free, with detailed

information about the three am-

azing trains leaving St. Paul and

Minneapolis every day in the

week, together with any special in-

formation you may desire. Your

house agent will sell you tickets

via this first class line and reserve

you sleeping car berths in ad-

vance, on application.

F. W. PARKER,

Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

LEIPSIC'S ASH MOUNTAIN.

The City of Leipzig is encircled as far as

the eye can reach by a monotonous plain.

Many years ago the City Council ordered

that all the refuse and ashes of the town

should be deposited at a certain point in a

valley, a mile from the city, covering it

with vegetation and creating upon it

an outlook tower which the

world will be a most attractive point

of pilgrimage. Americans who read of

the great works of Leipsic will be

surprised to learn that these works

have been making to enliven the landscape

ought to find some compensation of con-

science at their neglect of the original

and natural beauties of the place

which are so often destroyed and de-

stroyed.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 3:15 p.m.

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Leave Victoria

British Columbia.

AINSWORTH.

Nelson Miner.

Ainsworth is making a better showing this summer than ever before.

Mr. Carter has a number of men working on the Highland, doing development work.

Franklin, Pitts and McLeod are working on their new discovery on Cedar creek, and think their fortunes are made.

The Canadian Pacific Mining & Milling Co., have their flume completed and their compressor plant running. They are running two Burleigh drills at present, and have their concentrator building nearly completed.

Braden Bros. and Matthews have eight or ten men working on the Tariff. They have taken out over one hundred tons of good shipping ore since purchasing this property, and the mine is looking better every day. Mr. S. S. Bailey put in a crew of men to work on the Delhi about a month ago to open up this property.

VANCOUVER.

Chief of Police Ward has been acquitted on charges of neglect of duty preferred against him.

Dr. Mills and MacKenzie have come to the conclusion that the late Miss Bebeen Smythe took the fatal dose of carbolic acid by mistake, not intentionally. The bottle of acid was standing beside another containing a sleeping draught, which she meant to use.

Fritz Herzberg committed suicide yesterday, shooting himself with a revolver, which he appears to have bought for that purpose.

Mr. C. Gardner Johnston received official notice yesterday of his appointment as consul for the Netherlands.

The ballots in the recent poll on the B. C. Iron Works by-law were recounted yesterday before Mr. Justice Bole. The count remains unchanged, and stands 122 for and S2 against. His Lordship stated that the question of whether the by-law was defeated or carried would be brought up for argument at some future date.

KASLO.

The first pick will swing on Kaslo's new water system one week from today (next Saturday) when engineer Unimmins announces work will begin on the reservoir.

Recent discoveries on the south fork of Kaslo river are attracting considerable attention to that section just now. Contrary to the general supposition the ores are high grade.

Hooker and Crawford creeks promise to be lively districts this fall and winter. At least 50 men are at work on claims in that section and some fine properties are being opened up as a result.

The International Ore Company's big sampler will soon be ready for the machinery, which it is understood is on the way. Work on the extension of the K. & S. tracks to the sampler will be commenced at once.

The first snow of the season fell on the high camp early this week, and since then the white blanket has slipped down until its edges almost touch the valleys. The high camp report from two to four inches. It is almost winter again in the hills.

A two car shipment from the Reesan made last spring, brought the owners a net return of about \$17,000, and made the record for the Slocan. Another well known mining man, whose name and mine will be given to the public in due time, is now preparing a similar shipment which he expects will go to the Reesan about \$5000 better.

Wm. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, who is making a report on Kootenay, came down from the hills where he has been the past two weeks, and yesterday morning went to Nelson, where he will remain until he has covered Tod Mountain. He has not yet concluded his work in the Slocan, and will return when the weather modulates a little, as on account of the snow storm which prevailed this week he found it difficult to get around.

Edward Watt is just back from White Grouse Mountain, where he has a force of six men at work developing the Brusells and Edward, two claims which adjoin the Storm King. The latter property, he says, is being developed, but nothing is being done on the wagon road. W. R. Bassett has returned from Montana and says the wagon road will be built next spring. The Storm King will probably pack out and ship some ore this fall. Aside from this but little is being done on the mountain.

R. C. Campbell-Johnson appears to have made a big hit when he secured, for Vancouver parties, the Bondholder. He has been working a force of ten men for some time on development, his central object being to tap the lead by a 100-foot tunnel, a work which he completed the other day with the gratifying result that the Bondholder now shows one foot of solid ore in a lead of at least 11 feet wide. The Bondholder lies just above the Enterprise, and is regarded as one of the best properties in the country.

The owners of the Gibson, a South Fork property about which there has been considerable talk have decided to stock the property, and put a certain amount of stock on the market, with the object of raising funds for development purposes.

The East Kootenay people who last year built a trail to within about seven miles of the summit between St. Mary's and Crawford Bay, have connected with the Crawford Creek trail, so that now there is an open trail from Crawford Bay to Fort Steele.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune Thomas Lankford, who was assaulted last fall by Maurice O'Connor, and cut about the head with an axe, was this week discharged from the Spokane hospital as cured of his insanity.

Within the past month 100 feet of tunnel has been driven on the Dalhousie on Ten Mile, making 110 feet. The tunnel will be driven 70 feet further when it is expected that the ore chute will be tapped.

An agent of Patsey Clark's recently offered a bond of \$40,000 on the Little B on Springer creek, but the terms were not satisfactory and the owners would not entertain the proposition.

The Josie No. 2, a free-milling property located about a quarter of a mile to the south of the Frenchman, was bonded

this week to a Minneapolis syndicate for \$30,000, a first payment of \$6000 having been made.

In view of the circumstances that the provincial government has but recently appointed Gilbert Malcolm Sprout stipendiary magistrate, several of those who were fined by Gilbert Malcolm, sitting as a stipendiary magistrate as far back as 1894, have decided to commence action for damages, and for recovery of fines imposed. Though Sprout was only appointed a few months ago, he has exercised the functions of stipendiary magistrate for several years.

A company is being organized to take over and develop the Athabasca group of claims, recently bonded by G. H. Neelands to C. D. Band for \$40,000. The organization of the company is all but completed, and the probabilities are that the bond upon the claims will be taken up at once.

The Hall Mines smelter closed down this week, and the prospects are that the furnace will not be blown in again for a month, as there is considerable preparatory work to be done around the mine. In the interval work will be proceeded with in the matter of the proposed extensions to the smelting plant. Work has been resumed on the big chimney, and the flue chamber will be connected with it. The masons will also start work at once on the foundations for the reverberatory furnace.

The Morning Star, a prospect on the Silver King, was sold this week

from Nelson, was purchased last week by Dr. Rankin Dawson for \$500 cash.

The Morning Star was the property of John Connors and J. Chisham. It has a two-foot quartz ledge, from which some very good assays were made. The development consists of a twenty-foot tunnel.

W. H. Haskins reports that they have struck a solid body of ore in the upper crosscut tunnel of the Jumbo. This is the same ore chute that they crossed a couple of months ago, making it run 125 feet in length. It is 20 feet wide. The ore in tunnel No. 2 is still improving.

About a year ago Jack Mulvey and Jack Harvey, one a cook and the other a blacksmith, were prospecting on Ten Mile creek in Slocan district, in the neighborhood of the Enterprise, a claim that has been made a mine by J. A. Finch. Float was found and traced to a crossing, but they decided not to locate the ground, as it did not appear promising. A short time afterward Smith showed the crossing to Angus McGillicuddy and his partner. They looked the ground over and located it. Smith helping them to put up the stakes. The assessment work done during the year showed that the ledge was apparently well defined and the ore was good grade. Last week they bonded it to Dr. Bellring of Vancouver for \$20,000, 10 per cent. of which is to be paid as soon as the expert now examining it makes his report.

The long standing dispute between William Hennessy, Dr. Hendry and Captain Hayward over an interest in the Noble Five group of claims in the Slocan, was finally disposed of this week by mutual agreement. By the arrangement made all suits were withdrawn, and the contending parties took stock in the Consolidated Noble Five mining Co. It is understood that Hennessy retains \$45,000 in stock and Hendry and Hayward \$33,000 each. There is still a matter of account to be adjusted between Hennessy and the others parties to the case. As regards the law suits, each party will pay its own costs.

W. C. McLean and partners, who have been doing considerable development work on a group of claims in the dry ore belt near Bear Lake, have made arrangements for a trial shipment of 100 sacks to the Nelson smelter. This group of claims is beginning to receive considerable attention from representatives of capital. It consists of Nonpareil, Blackbird, Iron Side, Seattle and Vernon claims, which were among the first locations in this section.

Nelson Miner. The experiment of making bricks out of the smelter slag is being tried. This is carried on most successfully at Butte and other smelting centres, where the bricks are largely used for foundation work.

Mr. Whittier, of the Goodenough, arrived in town this morning. He has just received the smelter returns from the last carload of ore which went to Great Falls. It averaged 616 ounces in all.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Train Wreck Near Hamilton—A Missing Man—The "Canada" Sold.

Hamilton, Sept. 17.—The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo express, leaving the city a few minutes after five o'clock yesterday afternoon was wrecked a few miles from Hunter street station, a short distance from the western limit of the city. The engine, tender and front truck of the baggage car jumped the siding switch and ran along on the main line of track, the engine and tender falling on their side in the ditch. Engineer James Fair and his son, George Johnson, were instantly killed. The passengers escaped with a few bruises. Another train was at once made up and the passengers were sent on their way.

Edward Watt is just back from White Grouse Mountain, where he has a force of six men at work developing the Brusells and Edward, two claims which adjoin the Storm King. The latter property, he says, is being developed, but nothing is being done on the wagon road. W. R. Bassett has returned from Montana and says the wagon road will be built next spring. The Storm King will probably pack out and ship some ore this fall. Aside from this but little is being done on the mountain.

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The Strength of the whale is in the Healthfulness of the Parts.



Its great advantages are the thoroughness with which it accomplishes the work, its simplicity, and the ease with which it is used, but "use not words, tell of its usefulness."

No. 1 Nipple and Shield with Outlet Tubing 25¢ each. For use with any Bulk Enema, Fountain Syringe or Combination.

ALPHANUMER CO., 895 ST. PAUL ST. MONTREAL.

It is without Red Paint, perfectly hermetically sealed, and will not leak.

WE HAVE A PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.

Write for it.

WE HAVE A PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.

WE HAVE A P

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPURN PROTECTION

Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom Endorse Free Trade.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Urged to Give Attention to Cable and Fast Steamship Schemes.

Southampton, Sept. 15.—The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom opened in Hartley Hall here at 10 o'clock this morning, with Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, M.P., president, in the chair. The president, during the course of his opening address, said that he hoped the visit of Li Hung Chang to England would result in benefits to British trade and commerce.

The feature of the day's session was the rejection of a clause favoring protection in the resolution re commercial union.

The programme of the meeting which will last to-day and to-morrow contains twenty resolutions introduced by different Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, some of which touch upon Canadian and American interests, for instance, the London Chamber proposes that the congress shall declare that "the time has now arrived when Her Majesty's government may properly consider the desirability of appointing competent officers to the more important colonies for the purpose of reporting on their agricultural, commercial, mineral, and industrial developments, such officers to be paid out of the imperial funds."

The executive council of the association will offer this resolution: "That a memorial be presented to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, urging his attention to the slow progress made in carrying out the request of the Ottawa convention for cable communication between the colonies and the Mother Country, and as to subsidizing a line of fast steamers between England and Canada."

The Bradford Chamber wants introduced the American "C. O. D." system into the British parcel post. The Leicester Chamber urges the adoption of the metric system and the Wolverhampton Chamber complains that the freight rates between the United Kingdom and South Africa are higher than between South Africa and the United States by the same steamers, and Wolverhampton demands that the United Kingdom put up the same level as the United States. An attempt will also be made to draw public opinion to the necessity of improving the canals of the United Kingdom. The South Scotland Chamber will suggest that "A commercial union between the colonies and the Mother Country would tend to promote the permanence and prosperity of the British Empire, and that, therefore, this association would urge Her Majesty's government to take every possible opportunity for furthering this question."

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce will take up the question of the naval reserve in the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this association, Her Majesty's government should without further delay deal with the very urgent question of providing adequate royal naval reserves, which are absolutely essential, not only to protect our commerce and the food supplies of the nation, but also to insure the naval supremacy of the British Empire."

There was a warm debate over the resolution, introduced by the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce regarding the commercial union between the colonies and the Mother Country. The motion, after having been attacked as favoring protection, was eventually withdrawn. The motion of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, regarding freights to South Africa, also aroused much discussion. They read:

"Whereas, the associated steamship companies carrying between the United Kingdom and South Africa continue to control the rates of freight between the United States and South Africa and whereas, such companies in many instances charge a higher rate of freight for merchandises carried by them from the United Kingdom to South Africa than is charged for the same class of good from the United States to South Africa—

Resolved that in the opinion of this association such action is unpatriotic, and detrimental to the manufacturing interests of this country.

Having regard to the fact that the associated steamship companies carrying between the United Kingdom and South Africa carry only as far as Durban Bay and quote rates for ports further north than Durban, which cannot compete with the rates quoted by the German African Co. from Germany, it is the opinion of this association that shippers should be free to avail themselves of lower freights to South African ports north of Durban without sacrificing any of the benefits they are accustomed to receive from the associated companies.

Both the above clauses were defeated. The resolution of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, referring to the naval reserve, was carried after it had been supported in a long speech by Lord Charles Beresford. In the course of his speech Lord Beresford urged his hearers not to forget that Great Britain was isolated in Europe. He fully appreciated, he said, the efforts of manufacturers, but Great Britain's present fighting forces were unequal to the risks of war with a combination of the powers. Nothing in history could be so terrible and bloody and shocking.

After the adoption of resolutions in favor of improving the existing canals and for the formation of public trusts for the acquisition and workings of water ways, with power of compulsory

purchase of canals now under the control of railway companies, the meeting adjourned sine die.

A POLITICIAN SUICIDES.

Henry F. Plympton, a leading Republican Quits the Strife.

Wellesley, Mass., Sept. 17.—H. F. Plympton, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee, committed suicide at his father's house at Wellesley Hills by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was about 31 years old and a remarkably energetic politician. He had been actively at work in the campaign. This is the second year Mr. Plympton secured from the Republicans his official position, and his ability as a manager was recognized by the leaders of his party. He leaves two children.

DAY'S SHIPPING NEWS

A Whaling Vessel Reported Lost—A Cargo of Codfish from Behring Sea.

A Probable Freight Rate War Between the C. P. R. Co. and the O. R. & N. Co.

It is probable that the British ship Kilbranan, which grounded on Point Wilson last February and was sold at auction for \$4000 recently, will go on the Quartermaster drydock for repairs soon. The management of the dry dock offered to repair and re-class her in Lloyd's for \$12,000. This would entitle the vessel to an American register.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—News has reached this city by private letter to the effect that the ancient whaling brig Hidago, which is owned here, is ashore at Point Hope, on the Behring Sea coast. It is believed the crew was saved. The Hidago was probably the oldest whaler on the coast. She was built in 1853 at East Machias, Maine. After a few years of service as a trader on the Atlantic coast, she was brought to this side and for a long time was engaged in the lumber trade between this port and Eureka. Then she was converted into a whaler and has ever since been going up to the Arctic regularly every season. The Hidago only registered 175 tons, and owing to her age no very great value was attached to her.

Astoria, Ore., Sept. 17.—The Canadian Pacific Steamship company will start retaliatory measures against the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company upon the arrival of the steamship Hopel, which is under charter to load at Portland for the Orient. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's steamers have been stopping at British Columbia ports to pick up freight, thus cutting into the Canadian Pacific's business. The Hopel will cut rates, which will bring on a freight war between the two companies. This is likely to result in a fight for business in the east and may involve the Northern Pacific steamship company as well as the lines out of San Francisco.

Last evening the steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the north with a large number of passengers and a full cargo of freight, which included 7000 cases of salmon and several shipments of furs. Among the passengers were: Messrs. Dempster, Williams, D. Williams, John Garrison, Rev. Oosterhout, Mrs. Jacobsen, Captain and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Pamphlet. It is understood that Captain Oliver will succeed Capt. Williams in command of the Boscowitz, as the latter skipper wishes to retire. But little northern news was brought down by the steamer. While at Port Simpson the Caledonia was hauled on the ways for the winter season.

The steamer Yamaguchi Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu Line, sailed from Yokohama for Seattle via Honolulu Sept. 10, and is due to arrive there about October 2. As some slight repairs will be necessary at that port she will probably not sail for Yokohama before Oct. 10. The third ship will be the Kinshu Maru, scheduled to leave Yokohama on the 8th of October, coming via Honolulu. It is expected she will sail from Seattle Nov. 7.

The bark Emma F. Hornerman has arrived in San Francisco with 275 tons of Behring Sea codfish. The bulk of the cargo has been sold to San Francisco parties, but some of it will be shipped to Seattle. The brigantine Blakely will be sent north to engage in the same business.

The steamer Mischief leaves this evening for the northern end of the Island with eight Danes, who intend settling near Cape Scott. The settlers come from Southern California and will be followed by about 30 more from the same place.

The Alaskan steamer Topeka arrived from the Sound at one o'clock to-day, and after taking on a number of passengers and some freight, left again for the north.

The steamer Yosemite has replaced the Ritter on the Victoria-Westminster route. The Ritter now acts as a lighter. Salmon ships loading on the Fraser river.

The T. P. N. Co.'s steamer Daedalus, Capt. Moses, will leave for northern ports to-morrow evening.

A RUSSIAN GROWL

Attention Directed to the Anti-English Tone of the Russian Press.

The "Grand Old Man" Willing to Take the Stump in Behalf of the Armenians.

Feeling in England Runs High—Dilke Sounds a Dismal Note of Warning.

London, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg in his dispatches calls attention to the extremely anti-English tone of the Russian press, in contrast with the same friendliness displayed toward the nations.

The correspondent further recalls that when at the beginning of August the late Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky refused to accept the bishop in behalf of the Armenian church to come on an Anglo-American address to the Czar in favor of the Armenians, the bishop obtained an audience through other influences, and that when the two parties met the former did not merely shake the bishop's hand,

but merely shook the bishop's hand.

The chairman of the Liverpool Reform Club urged the holding of a new meeting in behalf of the Armenians, and it is said that if desired, it might be possible for him to take part in the proceedings.

Lord Hugh Cecil, member of Parliament for Greenwich, and son of the Marquess of Salisbury, who has been staying with his father at Walmer, has sent a reply to an invitation to attend an indignation meeting on account of the Armenian atrocities, in which he writes: "Every Englishman must share in the general indignation aroused by the atrocities perpetrated under the infamous government of Russia, and I hope that the people of England will do all in their power to express their indignation, and that the government will wish that the indignation may not cease to be confined to our country. Unhappily, it would seem that we should be dangerously misleading the Armenians if we merely express our sympathy without doing anything to help them. Lamentable as it appears to be the fact that there is strictly no hope for them till the feeling abroad at least approximates the excitement here. I trust that the English people will do all they can to help them."

Sir Charles Dilke, who is an authority on European politics and on British Imperial defences, has written a long letter to the Times in which he says: "In writing so freely to the proved recklessness of English public opinion on the varying phases of the Eastern question, and warning the country, looking to the weakness of the Ottoman empire, of the need of England's intervention and certain the partition of the Ottoman empire between the powers, by which we would have much to lose and nothing to gain except the most dangerous complications, it is difficult to defend."

London, Sept. 17.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon returns to the discussion of its proposition of a new dredge to be formed by the amalgamation of the Canadian and Italian states for the settlement of the Armenian question and says: "If Great Britain, the United States and Italy presented the Sultan with a joint demand that the Armenian question must be settled in three days, it is highly probable that his Russian advisers would intimate to Abdin Hamid that he would have to yield. It is not impossible that the Sultan would become that of a united epoch. If Abdin Hamid was advised against his own interests as strongly as he refused to yield to them, an Anglo-Italian fleet could arrive in time, could force the Dardanelles, and dictate terms to the Boophorus."

The article in the St. James Gazette continues: "In the event of greatest emergency, a new dredge would enable us to face them with the material support of a fine navy, whose addition to ours would make us equal to any power in Europe, and would give us the moral support of the gigantic civilised nations which no other state would care to have as opponents."

THE NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.

A Vancouver Man's Report on the Proposed Scheme.

Mr. L. McLean, the well known contractor, has just returned from a trip over the proposed route of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway & Navigation Company, of which he is one of the promoters. This trip was taken in company with the engineers of the company, who are now making a preliminary inspection in order to report on the feasibility of the route and the probable cost.

Mr. McLean was away about six weeks and is more sanguine and enthusiastic about the prospects than ever. The chief obstacle was the difficulty in discovering a suitable pass over the Hope Mountains, but that has been surmounted, one with a two per cent. grade having been found, while the engineers are hopeful of finding one with a still easier grade later on. For the rest of the route there are no great difficulties to overcome, and the engineers state that as far as they have gone, the route is perfectly feasible.

After crossing the Hope mountains, Mr. McLean proceeded to Penticton across through the Kettle River, Midway and Boundary Creek country to Marcus, in Washington state, and then proceeded to Roseland via Northport.

Regarding the country through which he passed Mr. McLean says there is no heavy timber, but he thinks there is enough for building the railway. He passed through a quantity of land well suited

for agricultural purposes while the

splendid nature of the soil in the Okanagan and Kettle River valleys is of course well known. The country abounds in minerals all the way from Roseland to Roseland, and though he met numerous prospectors, the reason most of them are in the neighborhood of Roseland is, in his opinion, because the rich strikes there and also because prospecting is more difficult in the Kettle River and Boundary Creek districts, owing to the growth of vegetation, whereas in Trail district, the rock is exposed. He was told by many prospectors that at Camp McKinney there was quite as rich as that at Trail, but for the reasons just mentioned, not so much prospecting had been done.

Everywhere he went the people were

all most enthusiastic about the railway,

as when they all want is communication

the farmers to convey their produce and the miners their ore. Many mines, for instance, even around Roseland, are not being worked owing to the heavy rainfall and smother charges. One miner told him that it cost him \$10 per ton to ship sand and sand out at the trail smelter and thus he preferred to wait until the charges were lower. The people in the country would all like to trade with Vancouver, but under present conditions it was impossible. Vancouverites should do all in their power to assist

in getting the railway built.

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Beatty, and the Royal Engineers, the band

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For the benefit of the Royal Engineers

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